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GENERAL NOTES.

Brünnich's Murre near Johnstown, New York.—I recently examined a specimen of Brünnich's Murre (*Uria lomvia*), that was taken about thirty miles north of this place. The bird seemed somewhat exhausted, and was captured alive.—DONALD FRASER, *Johnstown, N. Y.*

Gavia alba on Long Island, N. Y.—In the summer of 1893, Mr. John C. Knoess, taxidermist, of Riverhead, Long Island, called my attention to a "rare gull" which he had received and mounted January 5, 1893, for John Goldsworth of Sayville, Suffolk County, Long Island. From the

description furnished I concluded it must be an adult Ivory Gull. To satisfy myself as to the identity of the bird I visited Mr. Goldsworth and saw the specimen, which proved to be an adult *Gavia alba*. Mr. Goldsworth informed me that he shot the bird while he was rigged out for ducks in an ice hole on Great South Bay, near Sayville.—WILLIAM DUTCHER, *New York City*.

Probable Occurrence of *Creagrus furcata* off San Diego, California.—

On April 12, 1895, I left the harbor of San Diego for the Coronado Islands, eighteen miles south, with the intention of spending several days among the sea birds. Just outside the harbor three Gulls were seen that I could not identify, owing partly to the distance. While their general appearance was quite different from that of any species with which I am familiar, they would doubtless have been assigned to the long list of unrecognized, had not an incident occurred on our return trip that furnished food for reflection for several days. On the morning of the 14th the wind was blowing very strong and the sea running so high that it was decided to return to San Diego. When about half way from the islands to Point Loma, a Gull passed the sloop at a distance of about two hundred yards, giving me an excellent opportunity for *seeing*, but with the heavy sea that was running, no chance at all for *securing* what I think was the same species that I saw two days before, and am reasonably sure was *Creagrus furcata*.

The black head and pale mantle were very plainly to be seen, but unfortunately I could not be sure that the tail was forked.

Of course, without having secured the bird, the record is open to considerable question, but I am confident that sooner or later, some one more fortunate will secure the species within our borders and replace the name on our list.—A. W. ANTHONY, *San Diego, Calif.*

History of a Wandering Albatross.—The Museum of Brown University possesses a specimen of the Wandering Albatross or 'Goney' (*Diomedea exulans*) to which is attached the following interesting label:

"December 8th, 1847. Ship Euphrates, Edwards, New Bedford, 16 months out, 2300 bbls. of oil, 150 of it sperm. I have not seen a whale for 4 months. Lat. 43° 00' South. Long. 148° 40' West. Thick foggy with rain."

On the opposite side it reads:

"This was taken from the neck of a Goney, on the coast of Chili, by Hiram Luther, Dec. 20th, 1847. In Lat. 45° 50' South. Long. 78° 27' West. Taken out of a small bottle tied round the bird's neck."

The shortest distance between Captain Edwards's position, about 800 miles east of New Zealand, and Captain Luther's position off the coast of Chili in the vicinity of Juan Fernandez, is about 3400 miles. The bird, therefore, covered at least this distance in the twelve days which intervened between its release and capture. It is not probable, however,